

The bill provides \$190 million for the Federal contribution to the District of Columbia, \$169 million to operate the District's correctional facilities for felons, \$302 million to build new correctional facilities to replace the Lorton facility, \$151 million to operate the district court System, \$12 million to the National Park Service to support U.S. Park Police operations in the District, \$8 million to implement management reform initiatives, and \$3 million for a Medicare coordinated-care demonstration project.

The appropriation is in addition to the resources allocated to the District by the Balanced Budget Act and the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. Combined, the two laws provide tax breaks and mandatory spending worth \$4.5 billion over 10 years. Because the cost of taking over the District's \$5.8 billion pension liability is largely delayed until after this period, the total bailout is worth substantially more to the District.

The final bill is below the subcommittee's revised 302(b) allocation by \$7 million in both budget authority and outlays.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD a pertinent table.

The material follows:

H.R. 2607, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1998

[Spending comparisons—Conference Report, fiscal year 1998, in millions of dollars]

	Defense	Non-defense	Crime	Mandatory	Total
Conference Report:					
Budget authority		855			855
Outlays		554			554
Senate 302(b) allocation:					
Budget authority		862			862
Outlays		561			561
President's request:					
Budget authority		777			777
Outlays		479			479
House-passed bill:					
Budget authority		828			828
Outlays		527			527
Senate-passed bill:					
Budget authority		855			855
Outlays		555			555
Conference Report compared to:					
Senate 302(b) allocation:					
Budget authority	-7				-7
Outlays	-7				-7
President's request:					
Budget authority		78			78
Outlays		75			75
House-passed bill:					
Budget authority		27			27
Outlays		27			27
Senate-passed bill:					
Budget authority					
Outlays	-1				-1

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with current scorekeeping conventions.

STATEMENT ON H.R. 2159, THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND EXPORT FINANCING APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I submit the following table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the conference report accompanying the foreign operations and export financing appropriations bill for fiscal year 1998.

The conference report provides \$13.1 billion in budget authority and \$5 billion in new outlays to operate the pro-

grams of the Department of State, export and military assistance, bilateral and multilateral economic assistance, and related agencies for fiscal year 1998.

When outlays from prior-year budget authority and other completed actions are taken into account, the bill totals \$13.1 billion in budget authority and \$13.1 billion in outlays for fiscal year 1998.

The final bill is at the subcommittee's revised section 302(b) allocation for budget authority, and it is \$4 million below the revised allocation in outlays.

Mr. President, I note that the final bill is significantly below the Senate-passed version of the bill due to the deletion of \$3.5 billion for the New Arrangements to Borrow for the International Monetary Fund. These funds were requested by the President in his fiscal year 1998 budget.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD a pertinent table.

The material follows:

H.R. 2159, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS, 1998

[Spending comparisons—Conference report, fiscal year 1998, in millions of dollars]

	De-fense	Non-defense	Crime	Man-datory	Total
Conference Report:					
Budget authority		13,147		44	13,191
Outlays		13,079		44	13,123
Senate 302(b) allocation:					
Budget authority		13,147		44	13,191
Outlays		13,083		44	13,127
President's request:					
Budget authority		16,844		44	16,888
Outlays		13,171		44	13,215
House-passed bill:					
Budget authority		12,267		44	12,311
Outlays		13,013		44	13,057
Senate-passed bill:					
Budget authority		16,816		44	16,860
Outlays		13,091		44	13,135
Conference Report compared to:					
Senate 302(b) allocation:					
Budget authority					
Outlays		-4			-4
President's request:					
Budget authority		-3,697			-3,697
Outlays		-92			-92
House-passed bill:					
Budget authority		880			880
Outlays		66			66
Senate-passed bill:					
Budget authority		-3,669			-3,669
Outlays		-12			-12

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with current scorekeeping conventions.

STATEMENT ON H.R. 2264, THE LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1998

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I submit the Budget Committee scoring of the conference report to accompany, H.R. 2264, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1998.

The conference report provides \$234.5 billion in new budget authority and \$191.1 billion in new outlays for programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies.

When adjustments are made for prior-year outlays and other completed

actions, the bill totals \$287.0 billion in budget authority and \$285.3 billion in outlays for fiscal year 1998.

The conference report is exactly at the Senate Subcommittee's revised 302(b) allocation for both budget authority and outlays.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD a pertinent table.

The material follows.

H.R. 2264, LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS, 1998

[Spending comparisons—Conference Report, fiscal year 1998, in millions of dollars]

	Defense	Non-defense	Crime	Mandatory	Total
Conference Report:					
Budget authority	80,259		144	206,611	287,014
Outlays	76,072		65	209,167	285,304
Senate 302(b) allocation:					
Budget authority	80,259		144	206,611	287,014
Outlays	76,072		65	209,167	285,304
President's request:					
Budget authority	80,035		60	206,611	286,706
Outlays	76,183		48	209,167	285,398
House-passed bill:					
Budget authority	79,998		144	206,611	286,753
Outlays	76,043		64	209,167	285,274
Senate-passed bill:					
Budget authority	79,603		144	206,611	286,358
Outlays	75,978		65	209,167	285,210
Conference Report compared to:					
Senate 302(b) allocation:					
Budget authority					
Outlays					
President's request:					
Budget authority		224	84		308
Outlays		-111	17		-94
House-passed bill:					
Budget authority		261			261
Outlays		29	1		30
Senate-passed bill:					
Budget authority		656			656
Outlays		94			94

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with current scorekeeping conventions.

STATEMENT ON THE BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, with the completion of the 13 annual fiscal year 1998 appropriations bills by the Congress, I believe we can say that Congress lived up to its end of the Balanced Budget Agreement.

The Balanced Budget Agreement had two major assumptions for the appropriated programs. The first was the protection of 13 priority domestic discretionary programs that were assumed to be funded at the level of the President's request. For these programs, Congress was on, or close to, the President's requested funding level with few departures.

The second assumption was the protection of funding for five specific budget functions—International Affairs, Natural Resources, Transportation, Education, and the Administration of Justice. Congress came within \$0.3 billion of the overall total of \$126.5 billion for these five budget functions, a shortfall of only 0.2 percent.

The funding departures for the 13 priority domestic discretionary programs were largely for items that Congress had not specifically agreed to—Pell grants—for a new program that was advanced appropriated and made subject to authorization—Opportunities for Out of School Youth—and where anticipated reform was not enacted—Superfund.

Adjusting for these three items, Congress exceeded by \$54 million, the overall \$34 billion assumed in the budget agreement for these 13 protected programs. I will submit a table displaying congressional action on these programs at the end of my statement.

Mr. President, the Congress matched the BBA assumptions for bilingual and immigrant education, for BIA tribal priority allocations, and for the Job Corps.

The Congress exceeded the BBA assumptions for the technology literacy challenge fund, for Head Start, for National Park System operations and land acquisition, and for the violent crime reduction trust fund.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the pertinent tables.

The material follows:

Partially offsetting these increases, Congress provided slightly less than the BBA assumed for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Community Development Institutions Fund.

For Pell grants, the commitment made in the BBA was more complicated than simply a funding level. The BBA assumed the President's funding request for Pell grants, which was more than needed to fund the only policy change promised in the BBA—a \$300 increase in the maximum Pell grant award. The BBA was silent on other policy changes, such as independent students, that were contemplated in the President's request.

While Congress provided \$290 million less than assumed in the BBA for Pell grants, as part of the overall funding increase, the appropriations committees provided an additional \$286 million above the base program level, which can be used to increase the income protection allowance [IPA] for independent and dependent students in the needs analysis formula applied in all need-based financial assistance programs. The final conference report makes clear, however, that the maximum Pell grant of \$3,000 is to be funded first, before IPA's can be increased.

For the protected training and employment services programs at the Department of Labor, the final appropriations bill fell \$307 million short of the BBA. The difference results mainly from Congress delaying \$250 million from 1998 to advance 1999 funding for a new program called opportunities for out of school youth, provided that such

program is authorized as part of job training consolidation legislation enacted by July 1, 1998. The appropriations bill provides \$25 million for pilots and demonstrations for this activity in 1998. The President sought all funds for 1998.

For Superfund, while enacted funding may not be at the President's requested level, Congress abided by the BBA. The BBA incorporated the President's request "if policies can be worked out" to reform the program. The President requested \$2.094 billion in discretionary budget authority for Superfund, and proposed \$200 million in new direct spending, for a total of \$2.294 billion in 1998.

The Congress provided \$2.15 billion for Superfund in the VA-HUD appropriations bill—\$56 million more than the President requested in discretionary funding. Congress approved \$1.5 billion in regular program funds, delays the obligation of \$100 million of this budget authority until October 1, 1998, and provides that \$650 million of the overall appropriation will only be made available if legislation reauthorizing Superfund is enacted by May 15, 1998.

Section 204 of the budget resolution includes a \$200 million allowance for direct spending for the Superfund Program, which will be allocated once reform legislation is reported.

Finally, while Congress reduced EPA operating programs by \$0.1 billion relative to the BBA, Congress also restored funding reductions proposed by the President to the State and tribal assistance grants—which was not a protected program—providing \$3.2 billion compared to the requested \$2.8 billion.

For all the suspense at the end of the session, funding levels for these 13 programs were not the issue. The administration and the Congress came to mutual agreement on these funding levels, and other legislative matters held up the completion of the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bills.

Mr. President, I will also submit at the end of my statement a table displaying final action on funding for the five priority budget functions. It is somewhat remarkable that final appropriations action for these functions fell only \$0.3 billion short of the \$126.5 billion assumed in the BBA, considering that the responsibility for living up to the agreement was dispersed over 11 of

the 13 appropriations subcommittees, which do not appropriate funds by function. Again, the President and the Congress came to agreement to depart somewhat from the request on funding for these functions, but the BBA was largely implemented as envisioned.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the pertinent tables.

The material follows:

BBA: PROTECTED DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS
(In billions of dollars)

Protected item	BBA	Final action	Final +/- BBA
Dept of Commerce:			
Nat Inst of Standards & Tech	0.693	0.678	-0.015
Dept of Education:			
Technology Literacy Fund	0.510	0.541	0.031
Pell Grants	7.635	7.345	-0.290
Bilingual & Immigrant Ed ...	0.354	0.354	0
Child Literacy Initiatives	0.260	0.210	-0.05
Dept of HHS:			
Head Start	4.305	4.355	0.05
Dept of Interior:			
National Park System	1.220	1.234	0.014
Land Acquisition	0.867	0.969	0.102
Everglades Restoration	0.140	0.135	-0.005
Tribal Priority Allocations	0.757	0.757	0
Dept of Labor:			
Training & Employment Service	4.049	3.742	-0.307
Job Corps	1.246	1.246	0
Dept of the Treasury:			
Community Development	0.125	0.080	-0.045
EPA:			
EPA Operating Program	2.739	2.632	-0.107
Superfund	2.042	1.453	-0.589
Violent Crime:			
VCRTF	5.416	5.500	0.084
COPS	1.405	1.400	0.005
Total	33.763	32.631	-1.122

COMPARISON OF NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY LEVELS
IN BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT TO ENACTED APPROPRIATIONS

	BBA	Enacted	Difference
International Affairs:			
Budget authority	19.038	19.021	-0.017
Outlays	19.179	18.954	-0.225
Natural Resources:			
Budget authority	22.807	23.409	0.602
Outlays	21.393	21.691	0.298
Transportation:			
Budget authority	13.556	13.520	-0.036
Outlays	38.267	38.453	0.186
Education:			
Budget authority	46.721	45.978	-0.743
Outlays	43.185	42.899	-0.286
Justice:			
Budget authority	24.405	24.290	-0.115
Outlays	22.170	21.711	-0.459
TOTAL:			
Budget authority	126.527	126.218	-0.309
Outlays	144.194	143.708	-0.486